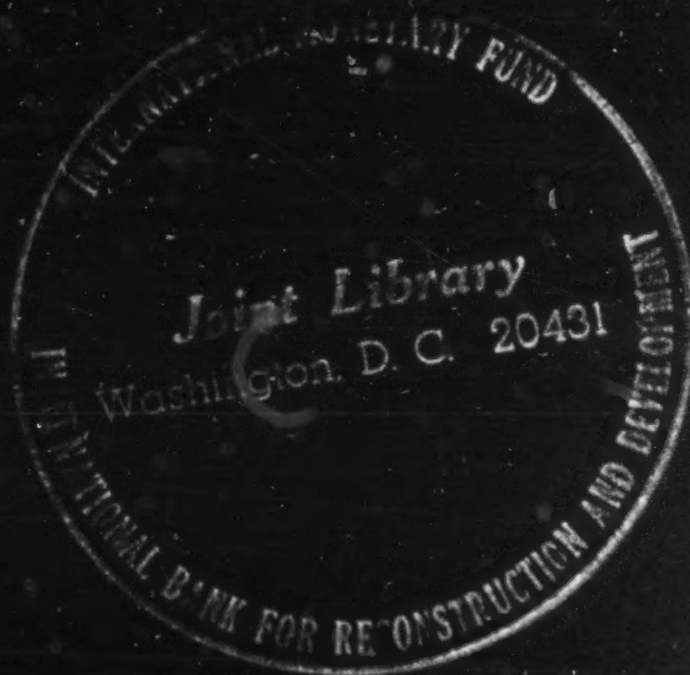


FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Revised Outlay 1969-74

*Adopted on March 22 1970 by the National Development Council
and presented to Parliament on March 24 1970.*



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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1. REASSESSMENT OF RESOURCES

The National Development Council at its meeting held on April 19-20 1969, while approving the Draft Fourth Plan 1969—74, directed that the Planning Commission should make a further assessment of the States resources after the award of the Fifth Finance Commission had been received. It also directed that the debt position of the States *vis-a-vis* the Centre should be reviewed. An important development since the publication of the Draft Fourth Plan has been the nationalisation of 14 major commercial banks.

2. The Government decision on the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission was announced on August 29, 1969. The Planning Commission thereafter held a series of discussions with the State Governments during September-November 1969 at the official level and later with the Chief Ministers during November-December 1969.

3. In the Draft Fourth Plan estimates, additional resource mobilisation by some State Governments was being absorbed in meeting their overall non-Plan deficits (taking both the revenue and capital accounts), in a few cases almost wholly. The State Governments had represented that unless the additional resource mobilisation undertaken by them was allowed to be utilised for augmenting the size of their Plans, there would be little to enthruse the people to put up with the additional tax burden and it would be difficult for the State Governments to introduce measures of additional taxation and resource mobilisation contemplated by them.

4. After careful consideration of the matter, the Planning Commission requested the Ministry of Finance to extend special accommodation to such States as had non-Plan gaps in their resources, on the condition that the gaps in the resources of the individual States would be contained and that the States concerned would make an effort to increase their Plan outlays through additional resource mobilisation. The Ministry of Finance having acceded to this request, it has now become possible for all the States to use the entire proceeds of their additional resource mobilisation during the Plan period for expenditure on development schemes. With this assurance an amount of Rs. 330 crores of additional resources will become available to finance Plan expenditure. Ten States now are expected to make a positive contribution to the Plan resources from their current revenues at 1968-69 rates of taxation as against only 4 States in the Draft Fourth Plan estimates. Their positive contribution adds up to Rs. 368 crores. Seven States, however, are expected to incur deficits aggregating to Rs. 320 crores though in the earlier estimates all the remaining States had been assumed to balance their non-Plan revenue budget with additional devolution from the Fifth Finance Commission, and, therefore, to make no contribution to the Plan resources. As a consequence

the balance from current revenues of all States taken together now works to Rs. 48 crores.

5. Certain variations have occurred in the estimates of resources of individual States. There has also been an improvement in their total resources position. These are for the following reasons: Credit has now been taken for an increase of Rs. 262 crores in market borrowings as compared to the Draft Plan estimates of borrowings by the State Governments and their enterprises, following increased support from nationalised commercial banks and a reorientation of the lending policies of Life Insurance Corporation and Provident Funds. Of this, Rs. 99 crores represents increase in State Governments' direct borrowings from the market. In the case of States having overall non-Plan surplus, the additional market borrowings amounting to Rs. 38 crores constitute a net addition to Plan resources, whereas in the case of remaining States their additional market borrowings have been taken in the reduction of their overall non-Plan deficits. The borrowings of State Governments from LIC for housing and water supply schemes as also borrowings of State enterprises (principally, the State Electricity Boards) from the market, LIC, and other institutions constitute a net addition to Plan resources in the case of all States since these borrowings cannot be utilised for meeting non-Plan deficits of State Governments. The increase through such borrowings totals Rs. 163 crores. The addition to Plan resources on account of increased market borrowings of State Governments and their enterprises thus works out to Rs. 201 crores (Rs. 38 crores + Rs. 163 crores).

6. Further, the State Governments have indicated their intention to raise about Rs. 1098 crores (compared to Rs. 1109 crores in the Draft) as additional resources by taxation and other measures in the Fourth Plan period.

7. The net increase in the resources of the States for the Fourth Plan over the Draft Plan estimates now works out at Rs. 540 crores, composed of Rs. 201 crores of net additional market borrowings and Rs. 339 crores of net additional domestic budgetary resources. Correspondingly, the total outlay on the State Plans goes up to Rs. 6606 crores against Rs. 6066 crores in the Draft.

8. The outlays in State Plans as now finally worked out will be supplemented by an outlay of Rs. 781 crores for Centrally sponsored schemes, principally in the field of agriculture, health, family planning and welfare of backward classes, and of Rs. 545 crores by way of support for programmes in the States from the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Land Development Banks, Rural Electrification Corporation and Indian Dairy Corporation, provision for which has been made in the Central sector.

9. Further, of the net increase in outlay of Rs. 937 crores during the Fourth Plan in the Central sector, a sum of Rs. 260 crores will be

by way of additional Central support to financing institutions that will supplement the programmes in the States.

10. It is proposed to enhance the provision for the Union Territories from Rs. 398 crores to Rs. 425 crores.

11. Detailed discussions and consultations were held with the Reserve Bank of India and the Departments of Banking and Economic Affairs in the Ministry of Finance to estimate the additional resources that will be available for financing the public sector Plan consequent on the nationalisation of 14 major commercial banks. As a result of these discussions, it is estimated that the bank deposits will grow at a compound rate of 11 per cent per year against the earlier estimate of 7 per cent per year. This will mainly result from the more positive policy of opening additional branches and more purposeful drive by the nationalised banks to attract deposits, particularly from the un-banked and rural areas. The aggregate increase in deposits over the Fourth Plan period is now estimated at Rs. 3000 crores as against the earlier estimate of Rs. 1900 crores. In the revised estimates, the contribution of the banking sector to the borrowings of the Central and State Governments, borrowing by important financial institutions like IFC, IDB and ARC, borrowings by State enterprises particularly the State Electricity Boards and borrowings by the FCI for buffer stock operations would now total Rs. 955 crores as against Rs. 400 crores assumed in the earlier estimates. In the course of discussions, it emerged that it may not be possible for the nationalised banks to finance a larger outlay for the public sector Plan than indicated above because of the other pressing demands on the banking sector. These, in particular, refer to meeting the requirements of the sectors needing still greater attention, viz., agriculture, small industry and small business, as also the requirements of industry and business consistent with the increase in industrial production estimated at 8 to 10 per cent per year during the Plan period and of exports at the rate of 7 per cent per year. The banking sector is also required to meet the requirements for inventory increases both of the public and private sectors.

12. The contribution of Life Insurance Corporation and Provident Funds to the borrowing programme of the Centre and the States is also expected to be larger than what was assumed in the Draft Fourth Plan. This has become possible on account of a re-orientation of the investment policies of LIC and Provident Funds.

13. Attention is drawn to the following variations in the total resources position emerging after readjustments made in consultation with the Finance Ministry, State Governments, Reserve Bank of India, Life Insurance Corporation of India and the Provident Fund Commissioner.

(i) The Centre's balance from current revenues at 1968-69 rates of taxation is now estimated at Rs. 1625 crores or Rs. 730 crores lower than

in the Draft Plan estimate. This is principally due to the transfer from the Centre to the States on account of the Award of the Fifth Finance Commission and a decline in customs revenue, partially offset by buoyancy in revenue from other items.

(ii) Contribution of public enterprises other than Railways and Posts and Telegraphs is likely to show an improvement of Rs. 100 crores as compared to the Draft Fourth Plan estimates on account of the expected improvement in the financial working of some of the industrial undertakings particularly those benefiting from the revision of prices of steel and coal announced during 1969-70. Further, credit has been taken in the latest estimates for an additional amount of Rs. 259 crores in respect of resources to be made available by Indian Dairy Corporation (Rs. 57 crores), DVC (Rs. 49 crores), Agricultural Refinance Corporation (Rs. 10 crores), Rural Electrification Corporation (Rs. 105 crores) and Central Power Generation (Rs. 38 crores). These had not been taken into account in the earlier estimation of resources.

(iii) The Reserve Bank credits a part of its retained earnings to the long-term operations funds and channels it through term lending institutions for agricultural and industrial investment. Up to 1968-69, all expenditure financed from these funds was kept outside the public sector Plans. For the Fourth Plan all expenditure on identifiable schemes of a developmental nature financed from the resources provided by the Reserve Bank out of the long-term operations funds has been included in the public sector Plan. Correspondingly, credit has been taken for a sum of Rs. 202 crores likely to be made available by the Reserve Bank over the Fourth Plan period for these purposes in the resources. Of this amount, Rs. 37 crores represents estimated loans to State Governments for participation in share capital of cooperatives and Rs. 165 crores is for the Centre's programmes.

(iv) Market borrowings of the Central Government and Central institutions are likely to show an improvement of Rs. 555 crores over the earlier estimates, made up as follows:

	(Rs. crores)
Direct borrowings by the Central Government	+150
Borrowings by Central financial institutions like IDB, IFC, ARC	+250
Borrowings by the FCI for buffer stocks	+155

(v) Additional resource mobilisation by the Centre has been increased in consultation with the Ministry of Finance from the figure of Rs. 1600 crores in the Draft Plan to Rs. 2100 crores, net of the States' share of additional taxation at the Centre.

(vi) Net miscellaneous capital receipts at the Centre are expected to be higher by Rs. 148 crores as compared to the Draft Fourth Plan estimates,

mainly due to larger inflow under deposits, funds, etc. In the case of States, the net outgo is now estimated to be lower by about Rs. 407 crores as compared to the Draft Fourth Plan. This is on account of the accommodation by the Centre to the States having overall deficits to facilitate the release of their additional mobilisation for the Plan.

(vii) External assistance takes credit for additional Rs. 100 crores over the Draft Fourth Plan in the form of commodity aid from international agencies and foreign governments. Of the estimated gross external assistance of Rs. 3830 crores for the Fourth Plan, deducting Rs. 1216 crores for repayment of external loans (Rs. 1036 crores by the Central Government and Rs. 180 crores by public enterprises) the net external assistance is estimated at Rs. 2614 crores.

(viii) No change is contemplated under deficit financing.

14. The net increase in the resources of the Centre (inclusive of the increase of Rs. 27 crores for the Union Territories) for the Fourth Plan over the Draft Plan estimates now stands at Rs. 964 crores, composed of Rs. 500 crores of additional resource mobilisation, Rs. 150 crores of increase in direct market borrowings, and Rs. 314 crores by way of net increase in indirect borrowings, external assistance and domestic budgetary resources. The total outlay on the Centre's Plan inclusive of Centrally sponsored schemes and the outlay on the Plans of Union Territories, goes up to Rs. 9296 crores, against Rs. 8332 crores in the Draft Plan.

15. The total resources available for private investment now work out at Rs. 8980 crores against Rs. 10,000 crores estimated in the Draft Plan as shown below. But it is important to note that the amount of corporate savings available for investment in organised industry will be larger than estimated earlier and the currently lower overall estimate for the private sector will be to some extent compensated by increased availability to the private sector through direct and indirect flow of public funds.

	(Rs. crores)	
	As given in the Draft Fourth Plan	As now worked out
1. Private savings	13900	14160
2. Corporate savings	1860	1950
3. Household and co-operative savings	12040	12210
4. Central and State Government draft on private savings	3930	5210
5. Private savings available for private investments (1-4)	9970	8950
6. Gross loans and investment from abroad	300	300
7. Repayment of foreign loans	270	270
8. Net inflow of foreign funds	30	30
9. Total resources available for private investments (5+8)	10000	8980

The final estimates of resources for the public sector in the Centre and the States are given in Table 1, while Table 2 gives the States resources for the Fourth Plan.

II. REVISED OUTLAYS

16. An account has been given above of how resources for the Fourth Five Year Plan have been re-assessed in the light of developments since the publication of the Draft Fourth Five year Plan in consultation with the Central and State Governments, the Reserve Bank of India, Life Insurance Corporation, Provident Fund Commissioner and the undertakings of the Central and the State Governments. The total resources are now expected to amount to Rs. 24,882 crores as compared to the Draft Plan estimates of Rs. 24,398 crores. Of the aggregate outlay of Rs. 24,882 crores, Rs. 15,902 crores is in respect of the public sector Plan and Rs. 8980 crores for the private sector. The resources for the public sector Plan are now expected to increase by Rs. 1504 crores while those for the private sector are expected to show a decrease of Rs. 1020 crores, resulting in an overall improvement of Rs. 484 crores in resources for the Fourth Plan.

	(Rs. crores)		
	As in the Draft Fourth Plan	As now worked out	Change
A. Public Sector			
(i) Centre	7934	8871	+ 937
(ii) States	6066	6606	+ 540
(iii) Union Territories	398	425	+ 27
TOTAL (A)	14398	15902	+1504
B. Private Sector	10000	8980	-1020
TOTAL (A+B)	24398	24882	+ 484

17. Of the increase of Rs. 937 crores in the Centre's Plan a sum of Rs. 260 crores will be by way of Central support to financing institutions that will supplement the programmes in the States and Rs. 54 crores will be spent on Centrally sponsored schemes. The increase in Central schemes and institutional support to Central programmes will be Rs. 493 crores and Rs. 130 crores respectively. A summary statement is given below :

	(Rs. crores)		
	As in the Draft Fourth Plan	As now worked out	Change
1. Institutional support to Central programmes	375	505	+130
2. Centrally sponsored schemes	727	781	+ 54
3. Institutional support for programmes in States	285	545	+260
4. Central schemes	6547	7040	+493

18. Variations from the Draft Plan estimates that are due purely to accounting adjustments have been explained earlier. Allowing for these, increase in the outlays in the States and Union Territories will be mainly due to (a) agricultural programmes and minor irrigation, (b) co-operation, (c) irrigation, power and flood control, (d) roads, (e) rural water supply, (f) housing and (g) welfare of backward classes.

19. Similarly, the increase in the public sector outlay for the Centre will mainly go to (a) fresh schemes and expansion of continuing schemes, (b) increases on account of larger spill-over of expenditure of continuing schemes and escalation of costs, and (c) several schemes and outlays which were left out in the Draft Plan but are now included. This increase will be offset by reductions (a) on account of exclusion of certain non-Plan expenditures, and (b) in outlays of certain projects.

20. The revised Fourth Plan Outlay in the public sector is given in Table 3. The State-wise Outlay is given in Table 2 and for Union Territories in Table 5.

III. PLANS OF STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

21. The Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan envisaged an outlay of Rs. 6066 crores for the Plans of the States. A re-assessment of resources of individual States was undertaken after the award of the Fifth Finance Commission was announced. A brief account of the process of re-assessment and the results achieved has been given in para 4. Additional amounts by way of public borrowings and negotiated loans will also become available as a result of the nationalisation of banks. As a result of these measures it has become possible to increase the State Plan outlays by Rs. 540 crores. With this addition the total outlay of all the States will now aggregate to Rs. 6606 crores approximately.

22. The increased outlays of the States Plans made it necessary to review their distribution among various sectors to augment the outlays for priority programmes where necessary. The States were accordingly requested to furnish their revised sectoral distribution of outlays. Discussions on the revised sectoral outlays of some of the States are still in progress. The sectoral distribution of the outlays as is likely to emerge is given in Tables 4 and 6. These outlays with such minor adjustments as may be necessary on the completion of the discussions with the remaining States will be included in the final Plan document.

23. Generally speaking there has been an increase in the outlays under agricultural programmes, co-operation, irrigation and power, roads and road transport, water supply and housing.

24. Additions to Plan outlay under agriculture are mainly under minor irrigation, soil conservation and animal husbandry and roads. Outlays for co-operation have gone up practically in all the States in order to ensure full utilisation of the funds that are likely to be provided by the Reserve Bank of India. Outlays under irrigation and flood control and power have gone up due to increased costs of some of the continuing projects and for providing for a larger number of new schemes, especially under medium irrigation.

25. Outlays for general education have increased in a few States particularly under elementary education, where considerable leeway has yet to be made.

26. Provision for rural water supply has been considerably augmented in order to provide this basic amenity on a wider scale. The outlay for housing has been stepped up in keeping up with the resources that are likely to be available from LIC for this purpose.

27. The increases under the various sectors are likely to be of the following order :

	(Rs. crores)
Agricultural Programmes	65
Irrigation including flood control	133
Power	183
Roads and road transport	49
General education	13
Water supply	40
Housing	35
Others	22
TOTAL	540

28. As mentioned in Section I of this paper, the State Plan outlay of Rs. 6606 crores will be supplemented by an outlay of Rs. 781 crores for Centrally sponsored schemes (as compared to Rs. 727 crores indicated in the Draft Outline) mainly under agriculture, health, family planning and welfare of backward classes. The Central Plan also includes provision to the extent of Rs. 545 crores by way of support to the State programmes through institutions like Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Land Development Banks, Rural Electrification Corporation, and Indian Dairy Corporation. Additional provisions have also been made in the Central sector Plan for a few schemes which will directly benefit the States e.g. schemes for small farmers and agricultural labourers (Rs. 85 crores), dry farming (Rs. 20 crores), and area development (Rs. 7.5 crores). Thus a significant proportion of the additional outlay in the Central sector Plan is designed to support the development programmes included in the State Plans and the total Plan expenditure in the States (excluding purely Central sector projects, e.g. railways, large industries, and ports) will be substantially larger than the outlays of the State Plans.

29. It is evident that both the Centre and the States and Union Territories will now pay increasing attention not merely to raising the national income but to ensuring its just and equitable distribution. Disparities and imbalances exist not only between different States but also between regions and sections of population in each State. The Centre and the State and Union Territories are now anxious that programmes are conceived and resources for them allocated with specific reference to the potentials, programmes and priorities of different areas and vulnerable sections of the population. The improvement in the resources position will now make a re-orientation of general policy in this direction possible. The preparation of the district and area Plans assumes special importance in this context. Sizeable provision is likely to be available outside the Plan for rural works

to accelerate the development of identified areas suffering chronically from drought. These supplementary programmes could prove most effective if they are formulated in consonance with the framework of the district and State Plans.

30. Since the benefits of development flow through employment opportunities, programmes will have to be oriented towards optimum utilisation of labour resources. The full benefit of investment on development programmes can be obtained and disparities between different areas minimised through the continuous process of planning, implementation, review and evaluation. Thus organisation at all levels will emerge as an important input and call for reinforcement of the planning machinery at the level of the States and districts to enable it to fulfil its role adequately and swiftly. This process will have to be strengthened by improving the information and reporting system.

IV. CENTRAL AND CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

31. The details of various additional requirements of the different Ministries for Central projects were discussed with the Ministries concerned. Keeping in view the priorities and the essential needs of the economy, certain adjustments in the outlays of the various sectors are now proposed. While considering the programmes to be included in the Plan in the Central sector, an attempt has also been made to identify more clearly and fully the programmes which were being financed through certain Central institutions to which funds were flowing partly from the Central Government resources and partly from banking and other sectors. In particular, mention has to be made of the resources to be raised by the Food Corporation of India for building up buffer stocks of foodgrains, and by term-lending institutions like the Industrial Development Bank, the Industrial Finance Corporation, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation and the Agricultural Refinance Corporation for financing the Plan programmes. The outlays on Central and Centrally sponsored schemes by main heads of development are shown in Table 7.

32. Of the increase in outlay of Rs. 436.80 crores in the Agricultural sector a sum of Rs. 216.80 crores represents net increase by way of new programmes or augmentation of continuing programmes included in the Draft and a sum of Rs. 220 crores represents outlays which in the Draft had been treated as outside the Plan but have now been brought within the Plan. In Power, out of a total increase of Rs. 180.93 crores, a sum of Rs. 105 crores in respect of the Rural Electrification Corporation was treated as outside the Plan and is now included in the Plan. The increase in Industry and Minerals has been caused mainly by (a) inclusion of fresh schemes and extension of continuing schemes, (b) increase in the spillover of continuing schemes and escalation of costs and (c) schemes and outlays that were left out in the Draft Plan. These increases have been off-set by (a) reductions in outlay due to the exclusion of non-Plan expenditure amount of ONGC and (b) reductions in outlays of several projects. The net increase in Industry and Minerals works out at Rs. 240.86 crores. The variations are explained in Table 8.

TABLE 1
Estimates of Resources for the Fourth Plan

(Rs. crores)

1	Draft Fourth Plan Estimates			As now Estimated		
	Centre	States	Total	Centre	States	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Domestic Budgetary resources other than negotiated loans from LIC and State enterprises, market borrowings—						
1. Balance from current revenues at 1968-69 rates of taxation.	2355	100	2455	1625	48*	1673
2. Contribution of public enterprises at 1968-69 fares, freights and tariffs						
(a) Railways	265	—	265	265	—	265
(b) Posts and Telegraphs	225	—	225	225	—	225
(c) ARC, IDC, DVC, REC, and Central Power Generation	—	—	—	259	—	259
(d) Others	685	555	1240	785	495	1280
3. Retained profits of Reserve Bank	133	32	165	165	37	202
4. Market borrowings of Central and State Govts. (net)	750	416	1166	900	515	1415
5. Borrowings by financial institutions including FCI						
(a) Food Corporation of India	—	—	—	155	—	155
(b) Others	—	—	—	250	—	250
6. Small Savings	274	526	800	274	495	769
Annuity deposits, compulsory deposits, prize bonds and gold bonds	—104	—	—104	—104	—	—104
8. State provident funds	343	297	640	343	317	660

*Inclusive of share in additional resource mobilisation by the Centre in 1969-70 (Rs. 150 crores)

	(Rs. crores)					
	2	3	4	5	6	7
9. Miscellaneous capital receipts (net)	42	—812	1130	2090	—405	1685
TOTAL I	6868	1114	7982	7232	1502	8734
II. Additional resource mobilisation						
(a) by Centre						
(i) 1969-70 measures				725	@	725
(ii) Measures to be undertaken in subsequent years	1600	—	1600	1375	—	1375
TOTAL (a)	1600	—	1600	2100	—	2100
(b) by States						
(i) 1969-70 measures					414	414
(ii) Measures to be undertaken in subsequent years	—	1109	1109	—	684	684
TOTAL (b)	—	1109	1109	—	1098	1098
TOTAL II	1600	1109	2709	2100	1098	3198
III. Loans from LIC and State enterprises, market borrowings (gross)						
1. LIC loans to State Governments for housing and water supply	—	96	96	—	100	100
2. Market borrowings of State enterprises	—	116	116	—	261	261
3. LIC loans for State enterprises	—	131	131	—	145	145
TOTAL III	—	343	343	—	506	506
IV. Total Domestic Budgetary resources	8468	2566	11034	9332	3106	12438
V. Budgetary receipts corresponding to external assistance (net)						
(a) Other than PL 480	2134	—	2134	2234	—	2234
(b) PL 480 assistance	380	—	380	380	—	380
TOTAL V	2514	—	2514	2614	—	2614
VI. Deficit financing	850	—	850	850	—	850
VII. Aggregate resources	11832	2566	14398	12796	3106	15902
VIII. Assistance for State Plans	—3500	3500	—	—3500	3500	—
IX. Resources for the Plan	8332	6066	14398	9296	6606	15902

@ Included under item I(I).

TABLE 2
States' Resources for the Fourth Plan

States	As assessed earlier in November-December, 1968				As assessed in November-December, 1969				(Rs. crores)
	1	2			5	6			
		Resources excluding additional resource mobilisation	Additional Resource mobilisation	Central assistance		Total Plan (2+3+4)	Resources excluding additional resource mobilisation	Additional Resource mobilisation	
Andhra Pradesh		20.50	100.00	240.00	360.50	45.50*	135.00	240.00	420.50
Assam		5.50	..	220.00	225.50	16.75*	25.00	220.00	261.75
Bihar		3.60	100.00	338.00	441.60	93.28	100.00	338.00	531.28
Gujarat		175.50	116.70	158.00	450.20	254.72	42.28	158.00	455.00
Haryana		82.00	30.00	78.50	190.50	116.19	30.31	78.50	225.00
Jammu and Kashmir		-9.00	9.00	145.00	145.00	4.40*	9.00	145.00	158.40
Kerala		23.40	60.00	175.00	258.40	33.35*	50.00	175.00	258.35
Madhya Pradesh		-6.00	100.00	262.00	356.00	38.00*	83.00	262.00	383.00
Maharashtra		516.30	50.00	245.50	811.80	572.62	80.00	245.50	898.12
Mysore		104.10	50.00	173.00	327.10	104.00	73.00	173.00	350.00
Nagaland		..	..	35.00	35.00	4.82	0.18	35.00	40.00
Orissa		-14.50	35.00	160.00	180.50	28.00*	34.60	160.00	222.60
Punjab		92.40	78.00	101.00	271.40	136.14	56.42	101.00	293.56
Rajasthan		-21.00	40.00	220.00	239.00	32.00*	50.00	220.00	302.00
Tamil Nadu		215.00	85.00	202.00	502.00	232.36	85.00	202.00	519.36
Uttar Pradesh		250.00	175.00	526.00	951.00	264.00	175.00	526.00	965.00
West Bengal		19.50	80.00	221.00	320.50	31.50*	70.00	221.00	322.50
TOTAL		1457.30	1108.70	3500.00	6066.00	2007.63	1098.79	3500.00	6606.42

*Represents only the negotiated loans from RBI and LIC by the State Governments and the open market borrowings as well as the negotiated loans of the State enterprises.

TABLE 3

Distribution of Public Sector Outlay : Centre, Centrally Sponsored, States and Union Territories

(Rs. crores)					
Head of Development	Centre	Centrally Sponsored	Union Territories	States	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Agriculture and allied Sectors	1104.26	126.83	70.30	1418.21	2719.60
Irrigation and Flood Control	23.50	—	12.48	1061.11	1097.09
Power	424.95	22.00	81.46	1927.42	2455.83
Village and Small Industries	148.65	5.10	10.41	134.29	298.45
Industry and Minerals	3150.86	—	3.40	184.21	3338.47
Transport and Communications	2622.00	42.00	91.90	489.32	3245.22
Education	241.00	30.00	53.21	504.57	828.78
Scientific Research	140.26	—	—	—	140.26
Health	53.50	176.50	19.27	187.25	436.52
Family Planning	—	315.00	—	—	315.00
Water Supply and Sanitation	3.80	2.00	43.20	343.00	392.00
Housing and Urban and Regional Development	48.60	—	20.55	149.48	218.63
Welfare of Backward Classes	0.50	59.50	5.04	77.38	142.42
Social Welfare	27.43	2.00	1.41	10.59	41.43
Labour Welfare and Craftsmen Training	10.00	—	2.78	27.24	40.02
Other Programmes	90.68	—	9.59	92.35	192.62
TOTAL	8089.99	780.93	425.00	6606.42	15902.34

TABLE 4
Fourth Plan Sectoral Outlays 1969-74—States

		(Rs. crores)		
Head of Development	Draft Plan Outlay	Revised Outlay (Provisional)	Variation (Col. 3-2)	
1	2	3	4	
I. Agricultural Programmes	1164.56	1212.51	+47.95	
Agricultural Production	331.60	336.71	+5.11	
Minor Irrigation	461.36	494.53	+33.17	
Soil Conservation	115.79	121.40	+5.61	
Area Development	20.73	21.04	+0.31	
Animal Husbandry	67.95	72.38	+4.43	
Dairying and Milk Supply	40.95	40.45	-0.50	
Forests	73.34	74.66	+1.32	
Fisheries	45.18	44.88	-0.30	
Warehousing and Marketing	7.66	6.46	-1.20	
II. Co-operation and Community Development	188.81	205.70	+16.89	
Co-operation	96.68	114.71	+18.03	
Community Development	83.88	83.64	-0.24	
Panchayats	8.25	7.35	-0.90	
III. Irrigation and Power	2672.85	2988.53	+315.68	
Irrigation	837.93	954.72	+116.79	
Flood Control	90.60	106.39	+15.79	
Power	1744.32	1927.42	+183.10	
IV. Industry and Mining	310.74	318.50	+7.76	
Large and Medium Industries	154.27	157.25	+2.98	
Mineral Development	22.09	26.96	+4.87	
Village and Small Industries	134.38	134.29	-0.09	
V. Transport and Communications	437.38	489.32	+51.94	
Roads	345.38	386.33	+40.95	
Road Transport	68.83	77.32	+8.49	
Ports and Harbours	12.27	12.55	+0.28	
Other Transport	2.50	3.40	+0.90	
Tourism	8.40	9.72	+1.32	
VI. Social Services	1205.23	1299.51	+94.28	
General Education	437.94	451.19	+13.25	
Technical Education	54.32	53.38	-0.94	
Health	188.21	187.25	-0.96	
Water Supply	303.31	343.00	+39.69	
Housing	52.90	88.00	+35.10	

(Rs. crores)			
1	2	3	4
Urban Development	63.20	61.48	-1.72
Welfare of Backward Classes	70.13	77.38	+7.25
Social Welfare	10.10	10.59	+0.49
Labour Welfare and Craftsmen Training	25.12	27.24	+2.12
VII. Miscellaneous	86.43	92.35	+5.92
Statistics	3.30	3.27	-0.03
Information and Publicity	5.87	5.81	-0.06
State Capital Projects	24.66	26.75	+2.09
Special and Backward Areas	46.57	49.20	+2.63
Evaluation Machinery	0.73	0.51	-0.22
Others	5.30*	6.81*	+1.51
GRAND TOTAL	6066.00	6606.42	540.42

*Includes Public Co-operation.

TABLE 5

Fourth Plan Outlays 1969-74—Union Territories

(Rs. crores)

Union Territories	Draft Plan Outlay	Revised Outlay
1	2	3
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11.00	14.00
2. Chandigarh	7.50	7.75
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.24	2.30
4. Delhi	155.65	162.65
5. Goa, Daman and Diu	37.00	39.50
6. Himachal Pradesh	94.40	101.40
7. Laccadive, Amindivi and Minicoy Islands	1.96	2.00
8. Manipur	28.00	30.25
9. NEFA	16.29	17.99
10. Pondicherry	12.00	12.50
11. Tripura	31.91	34.66
TOTAL	397.95	425.00

TABLE 6

Fourth Plan Sectoral Outlays 1969-74—Union Territories

(Rs. crores)

Head of Development	Draft Plan Outlay	Revised Outlay (Provisional)
1	2	3
I. Agricultural Programmes	59.47	60.42
Agricultural Production	21.99	22.19
Minor Irrigation	6.31	6.19
Soil Conservation	5.22	5.42
Area Development	0.02	—
Animal Husbandry	5.21	5.39
Dairying and Milk Supply	1.91	1.93
Forests	13.84	14.32
Fisheries	4.39	4.35
Warehousing and Marketing	0.58	0.63
II. Co-operation and Community Development	10.31	9.88
Co-operation	3.98	4.10
Community Development	5.13	4.66
Panchayats	1.20	1.12
III. Irrigation and Power	85.98	93.94
Irrigation	3.63	4.56
Flood Control	8.18	7.92
Power	74.17	81.46
IV. Industry and Mining	13.76	13.81
Large and Medium Industries	3.29	3.16
Mineral Development	0.24	0.24
Village and Small Industries	10.23	10.41
V. Transport and Communications	85.68	91.90
Roads	65.52	71.80
Road Transport	13.36	13.36
Ports and Harbours	2.80	2.82
Other Transport	3.25	3.23
Tourism	0.75	0.69
VI. Social Services	132.34	145.46
General Education	44.91	47.71
Technical Education	5.40	5.50
Health	19.29	19.27
Water Supply	33.34	43.20
Housing	10.32	10.28
Urban Development	10.27	10.27

(Rs. crores)

1	2	3
Welfare of Backward Classes	4.25	5.04
Social Welfare	1.77	1.41
Labour Welfare and Craftsmen Training	2.79	2.79
VII. Miscellaneous	10.41	9.59
Statistics	0.48	0.53
Information and Publicity	2.12	2.16
State Capital Projects	5.00	4.00
Evaluation Machinery	0.05	0.06
Others	2.76	2.84
GRAND TOTAL	397.95	425.00

TABLE 7

Fourth Plan—Public Sector Outlay—Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(Rs. crores)

Head of Development	Draft Plan Outlay	Revised Outlay	Increase
1	2	3	4
1. Agriculture and allied Sectors	794.29	1231.09	436.80
2. Irrigation and Flood Control	23.50	23.50	
3. Power	266.00	446.95	180.95
4. Village and Small Industries	150.10	153.75	3.65
5. Industry and Minerals	2910.01	3150.86	240.85
6. Transport and Communications	2650.00	2664.00	14.00
7. Education	259.00	271.00	12.00
8. Scientific Research	133.96	140.26	6.30
9. Health	230.00	230.00	
10. Family Planning	300.00	315.00	15.00
11. Water Supply and Sanitation	2.30	5.80	3.50
12. Housing and Urban and Regional Development	34.00	48.60	14.60
13. Welfare of Backward Classes	60.00	60.00	..
14. Social Welfare	25.25	29.43	4.18
15. Labour Welfare and Craftsmen Training	9.20	10.00	0.80
16. Other Programmes	85.97	90.68	4.71
TOTAL	7933.58	8870.92	937.34

TABLE 8

*Explanation of variations in the Central Sector Outlays**I. Schemes and outlays which were left out in the Draft Plan and are now included*

	(Rs. crores)
	Outlay required in the Fourth Plan
1. Tenughat dam	8.50
2. Research and Development Organisation for electrical industries	1.62
3. Central agency for inspection of boilers	0.24
4. Feasibility studies/DPR Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	0.30
5. Hindustan Antibiotics, Pimpri-Vit C Plant	1.18
6. Hindustan Antibiotics, Pimpri—Neomycin Sulphate Plant	0.20
7. Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Tools, Guindy	0.95
8. All India Institute of Weights and Measures, Patna	0.10
TOTAL	13.09

II. Increases on account of(a) *Larger spillover of expenditure on continuing schemes, and*(b) *escalation of costs*

	(Rs. crores)		
	Draft Plan Outlay	Revised Outlay	Additional Outlay
1	2	3	4
A. Power			
1. Badarpur Thermal Power Station	40.00	49.25	9.25
B. Industry and Minerals			
<i>Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engg.</i>			
1. Bokaro Steel Plant	500.00	558.00	58.00
2. Hindustan Steel Ltd.	20.22	51.00	30.78
3. Mysore Iron and Steel Works Ltd.	5.00	5.90	0.90
<i>Department of Mines and Metals</i>			
4. N.C.D.C.	29.00	37.97	8.97
5. Neyveli Lignite Corporation	2.45	4.50	2.05
6. Coal Board—Third Plan Ropeway Scheme	2.78	3.14	0.36
7. Khetri Copper Project	58.00	71.28	13.28
8. N.C.D.C. Coking Coal Mines Monidih	15.00	19.42	4.42
9. G.S.I., I.B.M., Airborne Mineral survey and exploration	35.00	40.00	5.00
10. Korba and Koyna Aluminium Projects	100.00	125.00	25.00

(Rs. crores)

1	2	3	4
<i>Department of Chemicals</i>			
11. FACT- IV Stage Expansion	1.11	2.67	1.56
12. Madras Fertilisers	27.29	40.09	12.80
13. Durgapur Fertilisers	22.32	24.18	1.86
14. Namrup Fertiliser Expansion	26.46	37.97	11.51
15. Gorakhpur Fertilisers	..	2.73	2.73
16. Barauni Fertilisers	33.98	38.70	4.72
17. Namrup Fertilisers	..	0.16	0.16
18. Hindustan Organic Chemicals, Panvel	8.96	9.16	0.20
19. Gujarat Aromatics Projects	16.32	18.00	1.68
<i>Department of Petroleum</i>			
20. Lubrizol	0.10	0.40	0.30
<i>Department of Industrial Development</i>			
21. Hindustan Photo Films	4.97	5.35	0.38
22. Paper Projects	50.00	60.00	10.00
23. B.H.F.I.	28.35	32.26	3.91
24. Machine Tools Corporation	5.96	6.21	0.25
25. National Instruments Ltd.	1.00	2.02	1.02
26. Expansion of NEPA Mills	4.65	6.66	2.01
<i>Ministry of Finance</i>			
27. Printing Press for bank note paper	4.50	8.50	4.00
<i>Department of Atomic Energy</i>			
28. Heavy Water Plant II and III	14.65	17.00	2.35
TOTAL (A)	1018.07	1228.27	210.20
TOTAL (A + B)	1058.07	1277.52	219.45
III. <i>Inclusion of fresh schemes and expansion of continuing schemes</i>			
A. <i>Agriculture and Allied Sectors</i>			
1. Development of small farmers and agricultural labour	30.00	115.00	85.00
2. Pilot projects for development of Dry Land Farming	..	20.00	20.00
3. Plant protection in endemic areas	..	4.30	4.30
4. Area development in selected irrigation command areas	7.50	15.00	7.50
5. Provision of margin money to co-operatives for fertiliser distribution	12.50	15.00	2.50

(Rs. crores)

1	2	3	4
6. Assistance to National Co-operative Development Corporation for financing of co-operative processing units	7.50	9.00	1.50
7. Fertiliser Credit Guarantee Corporation	..	1.00	1.00
8. Storage programme of Food Corporation of India	43.00	73.00	30.00
9. Project for milk marketing and dairy development	..	95.00	95.00
10. Agricultural Refinance Corporation	140.00	200.00	60.00
11. Buffer stocks of foodgrains (Food Corporation of India)	125.00	255.00	130.00
TOTAL	365.50	802.30	436.80
B. Power			
1. Small Schemes relating to Regional Electricity Board and Training Units at Neyveli	..	0.70	0.70
2. Preliminary work at new atomic power stations	120.00	135.00	15.00
3. Additional Inter-State lines	14.00	22.00	8.00
4. Rural Electrification Corporation	45.00	150.00	105.00
5. D.V.C. (Central Sector)	6.00	49.00	43.00
TOTAL	185.00	356.70	171.70
C. Village and Small Industries			
1. Support for hire purchase schemes for entrepreneurs	..	1.00	1.00
2. Credit Guarantee to Banks for loans to engineer entrepreneurs	..	2.00	2.00
3. Training of engineer entrepreneurs	..	1.00	1.00
TOTAL	..	4.00	4.00
D. Industry and Minerals			
1. Advance action for additional steel capacity in the Fifth Plan	20.00	110.00	90.00
2. New projects such as cold rolled grain-oriented sheets, refractory plant, expansion of alloy and steel plant	..	20.00	20.00
3. Mysore Iron and Steel works (new scheme)	..	3.00	3.00
4. Heavy Engineering Corporation, C.C. Plant	..	2.00	2.00
5. Heavy Engineering units	..	2.00	2.00

(Rs. crores)

	1	2	3	4
6. Coking and non-coking coal mines and advance action for Fifth Plan	..		35.00	35.00
7. Hindustan Copper (development of Sukinda Nickel)	..		5.00	5.00
8. N.M.D.C.—Kudremukh			15.00	15.00
9. IDPL—diversification	1.88		2.88	1.00
10. Tundoo Smelter—modernisation	..		0.75	0.75
11. Assam Petro-chemical Complex	..		10.00	10.00
12. Scooter Project	..		6.00	6.00
13. Second Cable Factory	..		5.50	5.50
14. Cement project at Mandhar (based on Bhilai slag)	20.00		23.00	3.00
15. Subsidy for development of backward areas	..		5.00	5.00
16. Loans to State authorities for water supply/ electricity	..		1.00	1.00
TOTAL	41.88		246.13	204.25
E. Transport and Communications				
1. Subsidy to Shipping Development Fund	..		10.00	10.00
2. Inland Water Transport, development of Rajbangaon docks, Assam docks, etc.	5.00		9.00	4.00
TOTAL	5.00		19.00	14.00
F. Education				
1. Pilot projects for non-student youth	..		5.00	5.00
2. Additional allotment for Technical Education	60.10		67.10	7.00
TOTAL	60.10		72.10	12.00
G. Scientific Research				
1. Satellite TV Experiment	..		2.90	2.90
2. Space Research augmentation	10.12		12.12	2.00
3. Trombay Hospital	..		0.40	0.40
4. Housing for scientific personnel of DAE	5.85		6.85	1.00
TOTAL	15.97		22.27	6.30
H. Family Planning				
Augmentation of programmes	300.00		315.00	15.00
TOTAL	300.00		315.00	15.00

(Rs. crores)

1	2	3	4
I. Water Supply and Sanitation			
Participation in UNICEF Scheme of Power drilling for drinking water and sanitation	..	3.50	3.50
TOTAL		3.50	3.50
J. Housing and Urban Development			
1. Central Assistance for Cellular Concrete Factory in Tamil Nadu	..	2.60	2.60
2. Share capital for Central Housing Finance Corporation	..	10.00	10.00
3. Plantation Labour Housing programme	..	2.00	2.00
TOTAL		14.60	14.60
K. Social Welfare			
1. Augmentation of family and child welfare projects	6.00	7.00	1.00
2. Welfare of destitute children	..	2.00	2.00
3. Welfare of destitute women	..	1.00	1.00
4. Welfare of physically handicapped	2.32	2.50	0.18
TOTAL	8.32	12.50	4.18
L. Labour Welfare and Craftsmen Training			
Pilot Rural Training Institutes and National Labour Research Institutes	..	0.80	0.80
TOTAL		0.80	0.80
M. Other Programmes			
1. Improvement of crop statistics	..	1.20	1.20
2. Sample Registration of Vital Statistics (Registrar General, India)	1.55	2.80	1.25
3. Improvement of statistics (DGS&D)	..	0.16	0.16
4. Department of Statistics—Purchase of Computer	..	1.00	1.00
5. Miscellaneous	0.07	1.17	1.10
TOTAL	1.62	6.33	4.71
TOTAL (A to M)	983.39	1875.23	891.84

(Rs. crores)

1	2	3	4
IV. <i>Reduction in outlay due to exclusion of non-Plan expenditure Industry and Minerals</i>			
O. N. G. C.	341.60	181.00	—160.60
TOTAL	341.60	181.00	—160.60
V. <i>Projects where reduction in outlay is envisaged</i>			
1. Trombay Fertiliser Expansion	59.41	38.64	—20.77
2. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. Delhi and Alwaye	0.75	0.23	—0.52
3. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. new scheme	3.97	2.42	—1.55
4. Plantations (tea)	20.50	17.25	—3.25
5. Collection of statistics—Village and Small Industries	0.60	0.25	—0.35
TOTAL	85.23	58.79	—26.44

TABLE 9
Abstract of Table 8

	(Rs. crores)		
	Draft Plan Outlay	Revised Outlay	Change
1. Outlay not indicated in the Draft Plan (approved schemes)	..	13.09	+13.09
2. Increases on account of spill-over and escalation of costs	1058.07	1277.52	+219.45
3. Fresh schemes and expansion of continuing Schemes	983.39	1875.23	+891.84
4. Reduction in Outlay due to exclusion of non-Plan expenditure	341.60	181.00	—160.60
5. Reduction in outlay	85.23	58.79	—26.44
TOTAL	2468.29	3405.63	+937.34

